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APPLICATION NO.	FI	LING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/791,647	(	03/02/2004	Robert E. Fischell	. CRD-946 DIV	3069	
27777	7590	04/19/2005		EXAMINER		
PHILIP S. JOHNSON				DAVIS,	DAVIS, DANIEL J	
JOHNSON (	& JOHNS	ON				
ONE JOHNSON & JOHNSON PLAZA				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
NEW BRUNSWICK, NJ 08933-7003				3731		

DATE MAILED: 04/19/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Paper No(s)/Mail Date	<u>3/2/04</u> .
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3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

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## **DETAILED ACTION**

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claim 41 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Lorentzen Cornelius et al. (US 6,068,634). Lorentzen discloses a primary stenting system (Fig. 9) comprising a flexible guidewire (Col. 5, line 60), a balloon catheter having an inflatable balloon 114, a polyurethane distal tip 117 (Col. 4, lines 41-45), a lumen 118, a stent 120, and proximal and distal elastomeric bands 122 and 124. The tip is inherently flexible to some degree since it must safely maneuver tortuous passage. In the alternative, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the polyurethane tip flexible so that it does not damage the vessels as it advances through the tortuous passage.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 42-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lorentzen in view of Fischell et al. (US 5,792,144). Lorentzen discloses a tapered tip 117 but fails to disclose the length of the tip or the exact degree of taper. Nevertheless, Fischell discloses a tapered tip having a tapered slope of less than 4 degrees (Col. 6, line 23) and a length that is greater than 10 mm to penetrate a stenosis (Col. 5, line 21). Although the patent does not disclose the length of the tip being greater than 20 mm, such a length would also be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to effectively penetrate a stenosis. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make Lorentzen's tip 117 greater than 10 mm as taught by Fischell to effectively penetrate a stenosis, and even greater than 20 mm which also would effectively penetrate a stenosis. Moreover, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to adjust Lorentzen's tapered tip to have a slope of less than 4 degrees as taught by Fischell to also penetrate a stenosis.

Claim 46 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lorentzen in view of Wang et al. (US 6,221,097). Lorentzen discloses elastomer bands but is silent regarding a lubricous coat. Nevertheless, Wang discloses elastomer sleeves that are coated with a lubricant (Col. 2, lines 2-20) to facilitate the release of the stent. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to lubricate Lorentzen's bands 122 and 124 as taught by Wang to facilitate the release of the stent.

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Claim 47 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lorentzen in view of Drewes, Jr. et al. (US 5,300,048). Lorentzen discloses bands 122 and 124 made of an elastomer, but fails to disclose a high density material included in the elastomer bands to increase radiopacity. Nevertheless, Drewes discloses that high density materials such as tungsten, may be added to an elastomeric material to increase radiopacity (Col. 2, lines 15-21). The increased radiopacity of the bands helps monitor catheter location. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add a high density material to Lorentzen's bands 122 and 124 as taught by Drewes to increase radiopacity, in turn helping to monitor catheter location.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to D. Jacob Davis whose telephone number is (571) 272-4693. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Anhtuan T. Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-4963. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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DJD

GLENN K. DAWSON PRIMARY EXAM